Congrass ... The Convention ... Salt.

On Monday next two important bodies are about to reassemble, the one at Richmond, the other at Raleigh. The Congress of the Confederate States at Richmond, ne Convention of the State of North Carolina at

We wish to call the attention of these bodies, especially of the last named, to a matter which is rapidly acquiring the most formidable proportions, and assuming the gravest character-salt.

Sall was selling here on the tenth of last April at the rate of 75 to 90 cents per sack. What it is selling for o-day would be unsafe to state, since there is no knowing what point it may reach before sunset. There is certainly no limit. We suppose it would be stating the thing very mildly indeed, were we to say that salt has risen twenty-fold. We would not venture to say that

And all this within an hour's drive of the briney ocean, which roars around our coast for hundreds of miles. Is it not a little strange that it should be so?

With fair appliances and a reasonable investment of capital who doubts that salt could be made from sea water at a very reasonable cost? A very considerable portion of the salt used throughout the world is produced from sea water by evaporation. The salt of Turks Island and of other points in the West Indies is so made, and we see that as late as April last it could be brought here and sold, sack and all, for 75 to 90 cents per sack of nearly four bushels, being not over 20 cents a bushel. We question if the salt cost more than half that where made. Professor Thomassey is confident that salt can be produced on this coast, after the process shall have got into full operations at 6 cents per bushel.

It is admitted that there would be immense profits realized from the making of salt at rates inconceivably And total gross receips for 1861 of. .580,395 81 lower than those which now rule, and still more so as compared with those which are likely to rule, if the ma- though there is an increase in some particular items, as chine keeps travelling up such a steep grade as that for instance in maintaining the roadway, and also in which has already brought to its present dizzy height. the items of "Oil, Tallow and Waste," occasioned by The reason given why those who now make salt charge | the increased price of lubricating materials. so high for it, and why others do not go into it, is the hose in the business from going into it extensively, dso prevent those not in it from going into it at all, so that really the few small salt works on the coast have ones so visible effect in restraining speculation or extortion.

If the risk is one from which private parties shrink t is certainly a case calling for public action, since the matter has really risen to the dimensions of a public grievance. Private individuals might not and would not like to risk many thousands of dollars in an enterprise which they might suppose liable to be ruined at any time by the fortunate event that would remove the shackles from our commerce. The State of North Carolina ought to take the matter in hand, and the risk as well as the profit ought to be shared in common .-Nay, why should not the Confederacy lead in a movement so absolutely called for by the condition of the country and the demands of the service.

Say that the State of North Carolina should go into vate parties, on certain conditions, might we not feel assured thather doing so would save the people much more than the whole cost in a very short time, and render them hereafter independent, and not liable to be bled at both arms, paying prices that would be regarded as fabulous did we not unfortunately find them to be grave and pain-

It will not do to depend upon getting salt from abroad by running the blockade. That is evidently as much and as purely a speculation as anything else, and when salt brings twenty times its former prices or real value, there are other and very different inducements from sacrificing patriotism to stimulate men to and that it is not oftener made, with such shows the weakness of any dependence up-

and we ought to be independent of al d parties. If private parties cannot run State can and ought to take it, and at arnestly call upon the Convention to take and. If two hundred thousand dollars ly appropriated to finish the Coalfield was to enable a supply of coal and iron obtained. Why should not the State as a hearfully appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to ccure a supply of another and equally indispensable necessary of life, and relieve her citizens cents per head for all the white people in North Caroline, nor a dollar for each family in the State, less than one-third of the extra cost now charged on every bushel of salt; and what family of six white persons and three negroes does not consume several bushels in any one year? This is a practical matter and surely it is not the less worthy of public attention on that account. The smaller Sounds of North Carolina afford the safest sites for carrying on this business of any points on the South ground with the mass will give it the aroma, and a very ern coast from Cape Henry to the Rio Grande.

ceived a telegraph announcing the arrival in one of the is simply such a composition as anybody may make at Confederate ports, of a British Steamer with a large home for half the price asked, and have it fresh. amount of arms and munitions for the Confederate government, and immediately on the head of it another despatch requesting us not to publish that announcing the arrival. With this request we complied, being and making guns, than by going off to the wars to shoot dicate the day as one of peculiar solemnity, even if the always willing to sacrifice our own wishes or even interests where we think the good of the cause is involved. thousands of guns. Acting thus ourselves, we were not a little surprised to find the same despatch, which the Southern papers with- the cause more essentially at work in their snops than held, published without the least reserve in all the they can do in camp, for work must be done to keep the Richmond papers of Thursday, and not only so bu with amplifications and particulars.

publication of early news to the Richmond papers .-We may keep things back even to our own loss, but what is the use, since everything gets into the papers at | do think that this struggle cannot last over a second

equipments, blankets, ammunition, and so forth.

here yesterday from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of 4,500 bushels salt, 71 bbls. sugar, a quantity of arrow root, &c., &c. Very acceptable articles just at this time-no doubt a very large profit will be realized there- of that District, have consented to postpone for the from.—Daily Journal, 16th inst.

Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

We will give the proceedings on Thursday afternoon more at length. Suffice it to say for the present, that ties by reason of the loss of hands, gone to the wars. the recommendations contained in the report of the President and Directors were mainly, we believe wholly State says it is the impression that Mr. Ashe of Wadesof the State.

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company convened this forenoon in the Court House, and was organized by difficult to get an advance. Take for instance news calling Owen R. Kenan, Esq., State Proxy, to the Chair, and requesting R. Norfleet, Eq, of Edgecombe, ries. The Secretaries, with Wm. A. Wright, Esq., certain the amount of stock represented.

There appearing on examination to be a majority of doubt they will be more so. stock present in person and by proxy, the meeting was declared ready to proceed to business, and the report of ments, was submitted by Hon. Wm. S Ashe.

106 13, leaving nett receipts for the year \$333,290 73 nett receipts this year of \$86,806 10. \*

Receipts	from	Thro' Passengers,	\$195,238	38
31	4.4	Way "	139.7-6	46
4.4	44	Freigh's,	180.143	76
3.6	6.6	Mails,		00
6.5	44	Miscellaneous sour- ces	11 515	64

Increase ..... To which add the receipts from the

\$71,026 67 Tarbero Branch, as follows: Receipts from Passengers..... 5.3 8 - 5 Freight.....3,509 78 " Mails...... 281 54-9 160 57 And we have total increased income for 1861 of .. \$ 0.187 24

The operating expenses show a general reduction al-

The Superintendent's report states that with prompt risk supposed to be attached to the investment. Those repairs the machinery and rolling stock will be suffiin the business say that inasmuch as the blockade may cient for the business of the present year, with the addibe raised at any time, they must look out so as to secure | tion, however, of thirty new box cars. The bridges are lves and get their money back in the shortest in good order as also the track, with the exception of 1855, it will see at once that it is mistaken in its posiossible time. The same considerations which prevent | laminated rails. By a late arrangement with the "Trade- tions, as everybody already sees it is. gar Works" at Richmond, the company will very soon

The President's report says:

From the report of the Treasurer it will be seen that our fiscal condition is good. After meeting the annual expense Boston Harbor, by order of Secretary Seward .of Rail Road operations, reducing our debt \$22,799 84, paying the interest on our debt, and dividing eight per cent tividend, we yet have on hard a surplus, which is held in Confederate States bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest, to be hereafter appropriated to our Binking fund.

The President's report concludes with the following in reference to the Fayetteville Branch, authorized, or rather chartered, by the Legislature at its last regula

The Legislature, at its last regular session, chartered Company to construct a Rail Road from a point on ou Road North of Magnolia to join the Coalfield Road at Fay etteville, and authorized this Comrany to take stock there n, loaning us the State's credit to aid in its construction, We are not prepared to recommend the acceptance of th charter by this Company, as the coal may probably b brought to Wilmington by a connection with the Wilming on, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, and this connection would impair, if not render worthless, our enterprise; but as an act of foresight and prodence, it may be politic for our Company to take such preliminary steps as will prevent the forfeiture of the privileges conferred. This matter is respectfully referred to the Stockholders for their con-

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF BOYS .- We regret to hear that chunking buildings with stones, breaking windows and endangering wholly unoffending persons, not even excepting ladies, has become altogether too prevalent among some of the boys in town, who ought to know better and to do better. Surely their parents ought to take this matter in hand. Boys inclined to be rowdy think such conduct makes them appear quite manly .-They could make no greater mistake. It makes them any thing else. We do trust that those having the control of the rising generation will see to it for their own future peace as well as the good of their children, that a stop is put to such things.

Complaint we learn has been made to His Honor the Mayor, and he requests us to say that the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against atl offenders, so that the peace and quiet of the town, and the comfort of citizens may not be interrupted by thoughtless

RYE o COFFEE .- We have always heard that it was rather an uncertain business to buy ground coffee, as the chances for successful adulteration were so much greater than when the unground berry was purchased It is doubly so now. Economy and the necessity of finding some substitute for coffee may, and, indeed, do lead prudent persons to mix up rye, Indian corn and sweet potatoes, duly parched, with their coffee; and really, the flavor is remarkably good, all things considered. We think the cake left after the oil has been squeezed out of ground peas, would be a valuable ingredient when properly parched. The ground pea, with the oil in it, would not do so well. A small modicum of coffee pleasant beverage will no doubt be produced. But why Something Wrong. On Wednesday last we re. ground coffee, when it is evident that the article so sold, tered sincerely into the spirit of the occasion.

Skilled Labor.

The man who can make a good gun to shoot with would really be doing better service by staying at home

machinery of transportation in order. Without transportation the army cannot be supplied nor kept efficient, We can see no use of reticence on our part simply and without skilled workmen to see to the repairs and with the effect of giving the advantage of an exclusive efficiency of the locomotives and rolling stock, transportation cannot be satisfactorily carried on.

So in many other departments. We may think, and winter. But this is only thinking-it is not knowing. The steamer which has arrived at Savannah is evi- If the war is to be a long war we must go to work at dently the Fingal from Glasgow, or some other point once to develope our manufacturing and productive inon the Clyde. If so she brings several rifled cannon of dustry or suffer. We need not calculate with any conthe Blakely pattern, several thousand stand of arms, fidence upon European intervention ;-for our own part, we do not. We must wrestle this thing out and we must put our houses in order so that we may do so with The Schr. Carrie Sandford, Capt. \_\_\_\_, arrived effect, and bring the struggle to a triumphant close, and at that close be truly independent.

Messrs. Gilbert & Darr, of the Sumter (S. C.) Watchman, at the earnest request of their fellow-citizens present their determination to suspend the issue of their paper in order that they themselves might go to the wars. The publication will go on under many difficul-

A gentleman just down from the central part of the concurred in. Mr. Ashe was re-elected President-the boro' has been elected from the seventh district over same Directors appointed on behalf of the State and Messrs. Waddell and Christian. We would have been also the same elected by the Stockholders, with but one perfectly satisfied with the election of either Ashe or change, B. W. Flanner, Esq., being substituted for W. Waddell, and of course, if Mr. Ashe is chosen we will W. Pierce, Esq., now we believe in the military service be pleased; as we would have been had Mr. Waddell The Price of Things

There are certain things that people see and have before them the printed rates, and upon these it is very papers. The cost of paper and the difficulty of obtaining it is such as to have compelled the discontinuance and P. Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, to act as Secreta- of some papers, the reduction of the size of others, the publication of o hers on a half sheet. Inks are higher. were appointed a Committee to verify prox es and as- Fuel is much higher. Lubricating oil is higher. Potashe to make lye for washing forms is higher, and no

We have to pay cash for everything, as everybody else has, and everything we pay for is higher, yet if we, the President and Directors with accompanying docu- represented by A & B, were to charge a mercantile firm, represented by C & D, double price for adver-From the report of the President and Directors sub- tising or newspapers, why C & D would kick up mitted by Hon. W. S. Ashe, as also by the report of thunder in general and break things in particular, and he Chief Engineer and Superintendent, we learn that vet if we, represented by A & B, go to buy of the the gross receipts of the road for the fiscal year ending mercantile firm, C & D, we will, on an average, have on the 30th September, 1861, were \$571.236 24 and to pay for tea, sugar, coffee, or dry goods, not much ncluding the Tarboro' Branch they were \$580,396 81, under three times former prices, and we may kick up showing an increase over 1860 of \$71,026 67. "The thunder if we like, but can't help ourselves. Queer cost of operating the main stem and branch was \$247, | isn't it? Things don't quite find their level, do they?

Well, we won't moralize much more, neither will we against \$246,484 63 for 1860, showing an increase of preach. Preaching won't pay. They only give preachers fifty dollars a month in the Confederate army, and The receipts on the main stem and branch were de- we therefore were force to withdraw the tender of our services in the Chaplaincy line. But we do say this. A daily paper is worth six dollars a year to any one man. Don't, by begging or borrowing, try to get two men's reading for that sum. Let each man have one for himself so that the printers may live and the Editors keep above ground, and that the days of the reader to lead off and not to fight the Federals; the general opin 500 209 57 may be long upon the land. Yes!

> We may regret that the Fayetteville Observer is without any better information in regard to the hydro graphy-the soundings-of the barbor of Beaufert, N in 1851, but we can't help it. It is not our fault.

We are also puzzled to understand a part of the Observer's quotation from Mr. Henry L. Whiting, which says that there is seventsen feet at mean low water on our Beaufort bar, and that a ship drawing twenty feet water can leave at any state of the tide! Mean low is "a state of the tide" we suppose, but how a vessel drawing twenty feet water, can go over a bar with seventeen feet at that state of the tide we cannot come within a full vard of understanding. Who can?

But in fact if the Observer will take the trouble to obtain a copy of the Coast Survey for 1854 and one for | Wilmer & Smith's Furopean Times says that the cotton mar-

PRISONERS REMOVED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE TO FORT WARREN .- The New York Herald of the 31st Oct. publishes a list of 108 prisoners, who have been removed from Fort LaFayette, New York, to Fort Warren, Amongst the names we find the following from North

111	Caronna.				
e	NAMES.	RESIDEN	CE.	CO	MMITTE
24	Edward Baun,C	urrituck	county	!	October
g	W. C. Capeheart, P				44
r	G. W. Barnard N				44
Г	J. A. Douglas, F	denton			× **
V	Robt. S. Grissom, V				363
a	John L. Newton,				Sept.
ır	Sterling F. Newton, .				Oct.
y- e-	William St. George	do.	********		Sept.
9-	Elijay Sibern,C				Oct.
ie	Geo. Shackleford, B				6.6
e	G. O. Van Amringe, . V	Vilmingto	on,		64
Z-	mi fr 12 - 4	1 4 24 24	TOTAL CONTRACTOR	21.24	Maria

The Herald says that it is understood that Marshal be removed to Fort Morgan, together with Charles Barkley, who was sent from Fort LaFayette to Bedioc's

Colonel Dimmick, who is now in command of Fort pied by the troops under General Butler.

THE Independent and Lafayette Light Infantry Companies of Fayett ville, being companies F and H, of the First Regiment, arrived here on their way home about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and left for Favetteville, on board the A. F. Hurt, about 2 o'clock, A M., on Friday. We regret that the hour of their arrival and departure was so unfavorable for any suitable expression of feeling on the part of our citizens, many their homeward trip, and infinitely more would have

THE LINCOLNITE force on board the fleet destined for Port Royal was no doubt very much exaggerated, and it is almost certain that, making allowances for losses by storm and shipwreck, several of the vessels of the fleet that left Hampton Roads are still unaccounted for on any other supposition than that they went farther South, so that we may expect to hear from them on some of the inlets or islands of the gulf coast, making a lodgment for nests of their pirates to issue forth on errands of robbery, murder and rapine, as they are said to be doing now on Hilton Head, St. Helena and Pickens Islands, in the neighbourhood of Port Royal Harbor.

THE recommendation of the President of the Confederate States, seconded by the recommendations of the Governor of this State and the Mayor of this town appears to-have been very generally complied with by our people and churches Religious observances were had should any housekeeper buy any papers purporting to be at the different places of worship, and all, no doubt, en-

Business is already so far suspended or diverted from its usual channels, that in this respect there was less difference observable than there would have been at former times, still the Sunday appearance of closed stores and suspended operations was sufficiently marked to in. with one gun, while so many thousands are waiting for sound of the summoning bell had not called the worshippers to the house of prayer, or the people wending Skilled workmen on railroad work would also serve their way to or from the several houses of worship 10th inst. evinced the strength of the response made to that call. We presume the observance was equally general through- exaggerated.

Official Vote for Congress in the 3rd District.

COUNTIES.

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Ker

C. B.

D.

by the enemy.

	DAB	on,	mas.	once.
Doplin,	909	349	2	- 9
Carteret,	208	5	195	1
Sampson,	467 235	438 175	35	1
Johnston,	350	55	182	29
Craven,	77	99	7	103
Osslow,	354	71	2	97 153
Wayne,	610	99	19	19
	\$,205 1,132	1,132	492	412
	2,073			
DISTRICTS.	Kenan.	Koonce	Faison	Thomas.
				55
Stump Sound,		1	0	0
Lower South West	49	1 7	0	0
Lower South West Upper " "	49	1 7 8	0	0 0
Lower South West Upper "Lower Richlands	49	1 7 8 0	0 1 0	0 0 0
Lower South West	49 49 43	1 7 8 0 8	0 1 0 0	0 0 0
Lower South West	49 49 43 37 18	1 7 8 0 8 21	0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Lower South West Upper "Lower Richlands Upper "Half Moon White Oak	49 49 43 37 18	1 7 8 0 8 21 10	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Lower South West Upper "Lower Richlands Upper "Half Moon White Oak Swansboro'.	49 49 43 37 18 9	1 7 8 0 8 21 10 24	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Lower South West Upper "Lower Richlands Upper "Half Moon White Oak Swansboro' North East	49 43 37 18 9 11	1 7 8 0 8 21 10 24 3	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lower South West Upper "" Lower Richlands Upper "Half Moon White Oak Swansboro' North East Wolf Pitt	49 49 43 37 18 9 11 22 30	1 7 8 0 8 21 10 24 3 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lower South West Upper "Lower Richlands Upper "Half Moon White Oak Swansboro' North East	49 49 43 37 18 9 11 22 30	1 7 8 0 8 21 10 24 3	0 1 0 0	

354

153

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE TORIES IN EAST TENNESSEE. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 13th, 1861 ... P. M. The following dispatch has just been received here, da-

The Virginia State Convention. EICHWOND, VA., Nov. 13th, 1861.

The Virginia State Convention met to-day, but there was The Postal Department have sent Agents to points where travel and transit has been interrupted by the Unionists, with a view to facilitate the transportation of the mails .-The mail trains will only be run in the day time, and the engines and cars on each side of the burnt bridges to convey only mails and passengers.

Nothing new from the camps, but all the prominent offiers appear unusually cheerful to-day. RICHMO: D. VA., Nov 14th, 1861. The New York Herald, of the 8th inst., has been receiv-

here, and contains news from Washington to 6th. Cen. Meigs is mentioned as successor to Fremont. It is probable that Gen. Halleck will be sent to Kentucky. Brig Gen Mitchell of Circinnati has resigned. reported resignation of Gen. Wool is unfounded.

Col. Hawkins, commanding the Federal forces at Hateras, advises that the troops at that point be returned to forcess Morroe, in consequence of its untenable condiion in severe storms. - Much damage was done by the reent storm, and the troops had to retire. The small pox has broken out among the crew of the The Baltimore sun, of 6th inst., says, untruthfully, that

Gen. Beauregard is en route to Charleston The News Sheet says that eleven thousand troops will be ent South when the armada transports return. RICHM ND, Va., Nov. 14th, 1861. The Norfo'k Argus of this morning publishes a summary

of News from the New York Herald, of the 12 h. The fol lowing is a despatch from Rolla, Mo., of the 11th to the All the sick and wounded at Springfield have been sent to

ion is that St. Louis will be attacked by the Cenfederates from Columbus From Fortress Monroe, dispatches of the 10th state that

the Steamer Spaul'ing had arrived from Hatteras with the 20th Indiana Regiment on board. The officers say that it is C., than the report of the topographical engineer made almost impossible to remain long at the Inlet. The Regiment had suffered severely from privation.

Col Hawkins' New York Regiment will return from Hattera on the next trip of the Spaulding. Hundreds of the members of the Regiment are sick.

A dispatch from Guyandotte, Va., of the 11th, says that on the night before, six hundred Confederates had attacked the town, killed and taken prisoners one hundred, burnt the town and retired with trifling loss.

The Virginia Convention barely had a quorum at the hour of adjournment. There is nothing new from the camps, but exciting time

Liverpool dates to the 26th October have been received ket for the week displayed much excitement, daily advanto arrive about the end of January, one hundred and sixtysix thousand [bales ?] Rice had advanced two shillings.

The Paris papers of the 25th, say that England, France and Spain had arrived at a complete understanding in refer-

Sales of cotton at Havre for the week 24,000 bales. The market had advanced. Sock on hand, one hundred and sixty-three thousand bales.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15th, 1861. The N. Y. Herald, of 12th inst., says that the large trans . 7 port Winfield Scott was the consort of the steamship Union. and had on board two regiments. It is believed that she has foundered at sea, and all on board perished.

The Herald has a flaming account of the taking of Port Royal and Besufort, and says that Charleston and Savannah are now in the poss ssion of the Federals. The steamship North Briton has been wrecked. The passengers and crew were saved. [A detailed report of the

North Briton's loss will be found in to-day's paper .- Jour. ] of the 12th inst , says that he understands that the Federal

Great difficulty is experienced in Washington for supplies.

M. Petitt, Union, Ocean Express, Governor, and two gunboats-names not known. [The classes of the above vessels are not stated; they were probably transports -- Journal 1 The news of the bombardment of Port Royal was receivbeen, had they not given them out as not to arrive that |ed at Washington on Sunday the 10th, with exciting gratifi-

Favorite parties in Rhode Island bave been permitted to send ships to Southern ports, to be controlled by the fleet,

sion delegates to the Legislature. Bradford's majority for Governor is about 30,000. Hicks urges a special session of the Legisla ure, in order to place the State unequivocally in

Francis Albamy, taken prisoner on board the Petrel, died

Hallack has been appointed to supercede Fremont. The blockade of the Patomac by the Confederates is still

A dispatch from Jonesboro', Tenn., dated this morning om the President of the East Tennesse and Virginia Rail Road, says that the Union men have a camp of a thousand to thirteen hundred men at Elizabethtown, Tenn., near the the roads during a winter season, and any one of them, North Carolina line, and about twenty miles from Bristol on believe, could be easily defended with a force less than half the Rail Road, and another camp of about seven hundred that the enemy will be likely to bring against either one of near Strawberry Plain, immediately on the Rail Road. | them. Both camps are increasing in numbers, and threaten to take ossession of the Rail Road and burn the bridges.
It is currently reported that the Unionists bave, taken

possession of Bristel, but a te egram from the Superintendent of the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, received here, shows that the report is unfounded. The last train with troops which left Lynchburg yesterday ces) to Mr. G. W. Camp, at the Court House in Petersevening for East Tennessee, ran over a pow near the Central Depot, at ten o'clock last night. Four cars were thrown

off the track—one man was killed and six wounded. LYNCHBURG, VA., Nov. 13th, 1861. The Western train due here this morning arrived to-night, and brings mail dates from Knoxville, Tennessee, to the Passengers say that the reported damages to the Rail Road Bridges by the Union men in Tennessee has been much

Knoxville has been placed under Marshal law. Forty-five prisoners taken by Gen. Floyd's command arrived on the train. A portion of them had been captured while holding the recent election in the North Western part of the State. The poll books were also captured, with the

names of the voters, &c. Beaufort Still Unoccupied. AUGUSTA, GEO., Nov. 13th, 1861. A dispatch to the Charleston papers, dated Pocotaligo, Nov. 12th, says that a detachment of Light Dragoons visited above gentlemen.—Norfolk Day Book, 15th inst. Beaufort at daylight this morning. Two gun-boats lie one mile and a half below the town. The place is unoccupied

The negroes report that the Federals visit Beaufort daily, but return at night. AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 15th, 1861. The Savannah Republican of this morning has a letter from Bermuda, which says that the Confederate steamer Nashville arrived there October 31st, and was supplied with necessaries and well treated by the people. It is reported in Savannah that the Federal fleet has not

vet left Port Royal. The Republican says that Savannah is not under martial The Charleston Courier of this morning says that the

Federals had landed on Pinckney Island, next to Hi.ton

Head, and seized a lot of negroes and took them them on

board the fleet. The Federals fired on our pickets near Buckingham on yesterday but none were hurt. The Federal force is represented as quite large. The Georgia Planters' Convention. Macon, Ga., Nov. 14th, 1861. The Georgia Planters' Convention have adopted resolutions endorsing the defensive position of the government, and

disposed of, not to plant next Spring beyond the wants of

recommending a discriminating duty of twenty per cent. on the productions of the United States; also, that the planters, should the war continue, and the present crop remain un- to all cases.

Federal Fleet gone South.

S. VA NAH, Nov. 14th, 1661. The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina Plorida, yesterday morning, Southward bound. Great activity in strengthening the defence of the City going on. Confidence has been restored, and a general feeling of security prevails.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 13th, 1861-P. M. Yankee troops continue to pour into Kentucky. One regiment from Western Virginia arrived at Louisville on the 4th inst. Two Chio Regiments had started from Cir cinnati for Louisville. The 7th and 10th Regiments from Ohio Indiana, and others from the North, were expected to ar-

rive at Louisville last week. Madisonville, Hopkins county, was occupied by 1,000 Federals on the 10th. The Southern men were compelled

to fly to avoid being arrested. Robert Bunker, Ex Mayor of Mobile, and Andrew Lowe, merchant, were arrested at Cincinnati and taken to Fort

important information for the Confederates. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin asserts that he has assurance from the most authentic source, that I incoln has informed several gentlemen, high in authority, that the Federa' army will not go into Winter quarters, but that a forward move has been determined on.

and that it will take place at the proper time. The New York World, speaking of the naval expedition, says that it was evidently not intended by the Lincoln government to attempt the capture yet of the large Southern sea ports. Thinks that New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah could be taken without great expenditure of blood, but the retention of those cities, or any of them, would be a much more serious matter; says that a lodgment on a series of broad trench in one of the gulleys which contains the Islands commanding important harbors, with the view to Yankee dead. Here lie the bodies of busband, son and St. Louis. Price has fallen back, moving South, evidently future operations was manifestly the object of tle expedi- brother, all mixed in inextricable confusion, no stone to

> Monday last beyond Mayfield, Hentucky, between Colonel corpses, they have been rolled in, and covered from the Bower's Bonham's and Martin's regiments and two thou- sight with the earth their steps have polluted and their sand Federals. The latter were routed and pursued to Paducah. No particulars are given. The Confederates are in position bey nd Paducah

At an election held last Wednesday evening at the Court House, by the Upper Division Wilmington Militia, Captain Wm. L. Smith, the following officers were

First Lieutenant-Horace H. Munson. HORACE A. BAGG. LEWIS W. MARBLE.

AT AN election on Saturday the 9th inst., John I Powers was elected Colonel, R. W. Moore, Lt. Colonel and J. W. Moore, Major of the 23d Regiment New Hanover Militia.

General Hospital. The Medical Director having visited the District of Cape | embankment and swam over ; others carried their clothe which has been generously tendered by the Seaman's Home certainly furnished them in the above Hospital, provided an appeal which is now made in behalt of the sick soldies, is esponded to by the patriotic and humane citizens of Wilmington. It is confidently believed that the Hospital can be made to afford home comforts and accommodations to

sheering and comforts for one hundred, and there should be kept in the Hespital at all times clean shirting. Believing that in a few days, through the efficient aid of the Quartermaster, Major Lamb, all the seriously sick at confederate Point, Smith ile and the neighborhood of

smithville, will be collected together within reach and sight of those who desire to give them aid and comf rt this ap-J J. WARING, Medical Director. Any article tendered or loaned to the Hespital, will luly cared for by the Matron, Mrs. Williams

A. E WRIGHT, Surgeon. Tribute of Respect.

WINDER BATTERY At a meeting of the Cane Fear Light Artillery Company, held at this place on the 20 h August, S. H. Everett was

Sames M. Rowe a committee to draft resolutions expressive | self estimated that the number of wounded was great The committee retired and in a short time reported the

lost a worthy and valuable member, our cause a good sol

dier, and his family an affectionate brother. and That we ten er to his bereaved brothers and sisters our sincere and heartfelt sympathies for their irreparable loss and assure them that Providence in its ways of wisdom 3d. That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty

4th. That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to his family, and transmit another to the Wilmirgton Journal with a request to publish,

S. H. EVERETT, Ch'n. S. W. BEERY, Bec'y. For the Journal. FORT FISHER, Nov. 13th, 1861

iss Lytle, and Miss Olivia Treadwell, also to drs L. J. Rob son, Mrs. M. J. Council, Mrs. McNabb, Mrs. James Robeson, Miss M. J. Whitted, Miss Sarah Robeson Misa V. B. Robeson and others, for the following articles. viz: 6 matresses, 4 quilts, 4 pair sheets, 1 counterpane, 1 The recent e ections in Maryland returned but six seces- comfort, 3 pair pillow cases, 12 blankets 3 lined blankets, 8 pillows, 27 pair socks, 3 towels, and sundry wines and cor-BLADEN GUARDS.

> Cumberhand Gap. [Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.] are such that, with little labor and expense it may be made | are three in number, one being a church, the second The enemy know it too well. For one hundred miles into the most desperately wounded, but many have sh from the Gap, is a perfect wilderness of dense forest and rugged mountain range, perfectly destitute of forage, and through which an army of any considerable neighboring country. The inhabitants, and especia force could not be engineered successfully. Even to ascend pecially in the face of rifled cannon and Minnie muskets .the various Gaps in the Cumberland mountain range are of the soldiers. Passing through one of the department alike difficult of approach, on account of the condition of

How to avoid the Shylocks in Salt .- Merchants who are satisfied with reasonable profits, and familes desirous of avoiding the salt Shylocks, can obtain supplies, at cost, by sending in their names, (with proper referenburg, Va, who advertises in the papers of that city, "three score and ten," to help himself to the dainties be that, as soon as a sufficient amount is subscribed to make a train load of salt, he will visit the salt works in Washington county and obtain a load. He will receive subscriptions for one or more sacks.

He expects to deliver it in Petersburg at about \$4 per sack, and to do all this without making a cent for his time and trouble. He is a well known citizen of Petersburg, and is ac-

tuated by a righteous desire to put down speculators in this necessity of life. We also learn that Messrs. Lepage & Bro. of this city, have expressed a willingness to furnish salt from the salt works, at an advance of only ten per cent on its actual cost. Those desiring the article can leave

above gentlemen .- Norfoik Day Book, 15th inst. Extortion vs. Extortion. Mr Editor: - Having heard a dialogue related that the bedside of his comrade, who was lying on his ba took place recently, I will furnish it as it seems appli- with a wet cloth over his face his first salutation as I cable in the present day :

Planter-What is the price of salt? Grocer-\$9.00. P-That is outrageous extortion.

P-I will not cure any bacon with salt at such out- dad.' rageous prices. G-Do you recollect the price I paid you for your plied Mike, "how the divil could I save it when bacon last year? P-Yes; it was 14 cents.

G-Wholesale price is \$9, and can't be bought less.

P-W-h-y, I would not like to make a price just now. G-I will give you 20 cents per pound, hog round, and give you salt at \$1. P-Well, I don't wish to sell now.

or your bacon, if I furnish you salt at \$1 per sack?

G-If your bacon proves as good as last year, I will give you 25 cents per pound. P-I will wait until I bring it in. G-Will you contract to deliver it at 30 cts?

P-I won't sell now at any price. I will leave the public to make their own verdict .-It is certain there are two sides, as the Lawyers say, FAIR PLAY. Savannah Republican.

We say ditto to the Republican

The Battle at Leesburg-Interesting Description-An Affecting Incident, &c.

The Charleston Courier of Tuesday, the 5th instant. has another letter from its special army correspondent. ("Personne,") dated Leesburg, October 29, which far surpasses all others from the pen of that gentleman, in vivid description and intense, soul-thrilling language,-Below will be found some extracts, which are richly worth the room they occupy in our columns:

EVIDENCES OF DESTRUCTION AROUND THE BATTLE FIELD. In passing over the ground, the first thing which atracts your attention is the shattered condition of the trees and bushes. Limbs hang by a mere shred; in many instances trunks are periorated with a doz n balls the bark has been torn off by glancing bullets, and occasionally you see great blots of blood and brain splash ed around, where some unfortunate tellow has taken shelter to secure a shot. In one hawthorn bush no tall. er than a man, and not more than three feet in diame. ter, none of whose limbs were larger than your thumb Warren, Boston harbor, on the 5th inst., by order of Sec I counted the marks of forty-six bullets. In a dauble retary Seward. Both gentlemen had recently returned sapling not as large as a man's bedy, behind which a from Europe, and were arrested on the suspicion of having Yankee had concealed himself just on the edge of the woods, I counted between the first limb and the ground thirteen bullets; while under a large oak tree, via se for liage almost touches the earth, a complete carpet is formed of leaves and limbs which have been shot away

GEN. BAKER'S HORSE-THE BURNING TRENCHES, &C. A short distance, perhaps two reds from the edge of the cliff which runs down the river, lies the herse Gen. Baker, in a gulley; a fine bay at imal, shot through the body in several places. The same ball that link the one is said to have also entered the other. Further down the brow of the declivity are four more horses stiff in death, which were used to draw the howitzers and rifled cannon to their position in the field. Another object elegaent with the horrors of war, is the line mark their resting place, no word of record to tell the One of Gen. Cheatham's staff reports an engagement on living, age or name. Bloody, disfigured, disgusting arms would have soaked with the blood of its rightle owners. Lord, have mercy on their wicked souls

THE YANKEES IN THEIR RETREAT.

In speaking of the cliff down which the Yankers ton

bled in their precipitate retreat, " Personne " says: The appearance of the place is as if an avalanche built passed over it. The ground is torn up, bushes torn down, rocks are displaced, shrubs are trampled out of existence, while portions of clothing, cartridge boxes bayonets, straps, stockings, shoes, caps, coats, shirts bread, crackers and ham, are scattered in profusion of every hand. Cartloads of these articles have been, and are still being gathered. It was at the base of this elf where a large number of the prisoners were tak n-Their boats were drawn up and they attempted to cross after the surrender was formally made, but a few well directed shots brought the recreants back to the shore Many stripped naked, threw their clothing upon the ing with them, and I yesterday found a doz more of shirts and drawers lying in a field upon the island. Many of the prisoners, as well as those who escaped, threw their guns into the river, and probably three or lour hundred have been since rescued from their watery bed. I saw several drawn out with poles look ed at the end, while large numbers of overcoats black. ets, and accoutrements have been added to our in vious stock. In fact, almost every man in the bright is now armed with a handsome Belgian or London lower gun, and covered with a Yankee overcoat. The number of guns captured is not yet known, as they are indiscriminately scattered among the troops, but it is supposed that we have twelve or fifteen hundred.

The capture of prisoners continued until nearly two o'clock on Tuesday morning; in one instance a compa ny of forty men, consisting of volunteers, among whom were Captains, Lieutenants, and other officers, taking two bundred and fifty of the Federals in one body About ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Capta Vaughn, of Providence, Rhode Island, appeared with a flag of truce and thirty men, asking p rmission to bary their dead. This was readily granted, and for seven hours they were engaged in the work. Some seventy five or eighty are said to have been buried on this si of the river, and about forty on the island near if shore. Their ambulances were running across the islaall night, carrying the wounded. Captain Vaugha has disproportionate to that of the killed. He thought their loss at least six or seven hundred aside from the prisoning, but the ground was strewn with bodies from twelve o'clock until the final charge at sundown, and they were removed as rapidly as circumstances would admit.

One personal encounter is worthy of record. A aptain Jones, of company B, 17th Mississippi, wa passing through the woods at the head of his men, I met another party headed by an officer. The two bal ing instantly upon discovering their close proximity Jones exclaimed, "For God Almighty's sake, tell a quick-friends or enemies-who are you?" The other replied, "We are friends," and at the same time advaned. A little boy, named Joseph Ware, who was b hind the Mississippian, instantly cried out, "Captai they are not friends; don't you see they have not give like ours. They are Yankees-let me shoot." Ag Jones exclaimed. "Who are you? Speak quick, for sprang upon and seized Captain Jones by the collarcers, when the latter broke loose. At the same install one of the Mississippians dashed out the Yankie

THE HOSPITALS .- AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

furning from the locality after the battle, the ho als are the next interesting feature of a visit. To academy, and the third an old hotel. Here are confin been removed to private residences both in town and the ladies, have done, and are doing, all that heart ca wish. They act as nurses, cooks, or in any other capcity in which their services may be required; your and old uniting in the task of alleviating the suffer I saw the old gentleman, Mr. Farr, to whom I allud in a former letter as having been taken prisoner by 1 Yankees and shot in the back while bringing a flag truce from them to us. He was bolstered up in bed, bell unable to lie down, and by his side stood a your of twenty or twenty-two summers holding a bou flowers and a salver of refreshments which she brought in a few moments previous. I saw, too, great tears were rolling down her cheeks as she watch the feeble attempts of the silvered baired patriot, not fore him, and then she seated herself by his side, and a he laid his head back upon the pillow, ted him as gently and tenderly as a mother would nurse her child. It was a scene simple in itself, but in its beautiful lessons and painful surroundings, one that is indellibly impressed upon my memory.

"PAT" AND HIS PIPE. It is related of one of the wounded prisoners here, " broth of a boy" from the "ould country," that when he was shot he had a pipe in his mouth and was puffin away most industriously. Unfortunately for him, how ever, the bullet entered the corner of one eye and came out behind the ear, causing a profuse flow of blood, the midst of which he lost his pipe. Shortly after ing brought to the hospital, another young Pat, who was shot in the breast, recognized his voice as belong ing to a member of his company, and creeping over raised the latter, was, "An sure, Mike, where's Je

"Arrah, bad luck to the pipe. It laped from me mon when I struck the ground, and I've not sage it since Its fifty cents an' a good pipe that's gone from me, be

"Sure why didn't ye save it, Mike?" "Save it," couldn't see a smitheren beyant the pint o' me nos Faith, it was all stars and no stripes that I saw in t G-You think salt high. Now, what will you take air, Pat." BRISK VOLUNTEERING - 1 be following from the L

isville Journal is really a truthful (rare article for t paper !) account of her volunteering for the Yankees progressing in that section of the State: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: CAMP ALL PAY, Oct. 30, 1861.

Gentlemen: We are getting up a company of captains and 4 high privates. We will draw the months' wages in advance. We have our quota of ce tains, but find great difficulty in getting the high vates. Large regiments of colonels might be raised this way, and thus put down the rebellion that preachers, editors, teachers, and politiciars have brong upon us.

Respectfully yours, HOME GUARD RESERVE.